

Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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PRODUCT INFORMATION



Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 10010146

Overview and Properties

This vial contains 500 µl of peptide affinity-purified polyclonal antibody. Contents: Synonyms: Cytosolic Epoxide Hydrolase (CEH), EPHX2, Epoxide Hydrolase 2, sEH

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide from the internal region of human sEM Species Reactivity: (+) Human, mouse, and rat; other species not tested

P34913 **Uniprot No.:** Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥3 years

Storage Buffer: PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide

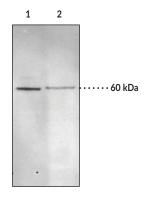
Host:

Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution is 1:200. Other applications Application:

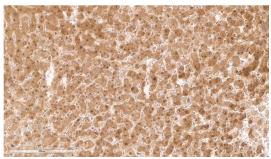
were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be

determined empirically.

Images



Lane 1: Human liver 10,000 x g supernatant (30 μg) Lane 2: Mouse liver 10,000 x g supernatant (60 µg)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human liver tissue after heat induced antigen retrieval in pH 6.0 citrate buffer. After incubation with Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase Polyclonal Antibody (Item No. 10010146) at a 1:40 dilution, slides were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody, followed by alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen (DAB).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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PRODUCT INFORMATION



Description

Soluble epoxide hydrolase (sEH) is a member of the α/β -hydrolase fold enzyme family that catalyzes the hydrolysis of bioactive fatty acid epoxides to inactive vicinal diols. It is a homodimer in which each subunit is composed of two domains, a C-terminal epoxide hydrolase domain and an N-terminal phosphatase domain. SEH is localized to the cytoplasm or to peroxisomes in a tissue-specific manner and is found in various tissues, including skin, lung, uterus, kidney, brain, and myocardium. SEH is also expressed in the vasculature and inhibition of sEH attenuates pathogenic vascular remodeling and hypertension via preservation of cardioprotective epoxyeicosatrienoic acids (EETs) in rat models of atherosclerosis and hypertension, respectively. Inhibition of sEH also has a protective role in various diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, osteoarthritis, seizure, stroke, and Alzheimer's disease, as well as in various chronic pain states. Cayman's Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase Polyclonal Antibody can be used for Western blot. The antibody recognizes sEH at approximately 64 kDa from human, mouse, and rat samples.

References

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- 6. Simpkins, A.N., Rudic, R.D., Roy, S., et al. Soluble epoxide hydrolase inhibition modulates vascular remodeling. Am. J. Physiol. Heart Circ. Physiol. 298(3), H795-H806 (2009).
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